

The Southern Mountaineer

WHEREIN HE IS UNFORTUNATE, AND WHEREIN HE IS THE SURVIVAL OF THE TYPE OF WHAT HAS PROVED BEST IN THE SELF-RELIANT SPIRIT THAT MADE THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT AND INDIVIDUAL.

Manufacturers' Record.

Sympathy of the intelligence of the country goes out to the southern mountaineers. They represent preeminently the survival of the self-reliant spirit and the integrity that once characterized the American people. Yet sociologists and "uplifters" of one kind or another persist in attempts to work New York "philanthropists" for their benefit ostensibly and to all ready and unquestioning eyes with theories about the terrible state in which mountaineers are found.

Comparisons are sought between the millions of dollars devoted by the north to the "education of the negro" and the "neglect" in the same quarter of the "negro children of the white southern mountaineers." It is a pity that some of the unlettered but nevertheless highly intelligent southern mountaineers—eliminating from that category several hundred thousand progressive and prosperous dwellers in the highlands of the south—cannot be heard in their own behalf and thus put an end to the agitation, approaching mania at times, looking for educational dollars that can only demoralize a poor but hardy and sturdy people.

In the absence of protests on the part of the individuals most affected, it may be suggested that the south should encourage "uplifters" from outside about money sent in for the education of the negroes and encourage them to find their vocation, and perhaps their salaries, direct or indirect, in New York city, where there is more suffering and degradation to the square foot than there is to the square mile in the southern highlands. Let it cease to co-operate in education with the "philanthropy" intent upon making the negro into a dominant force in the south and seeking to make southern whites parties to the game to their own undoing, and that it insist that individual states shall raise and carry out their own educational programs for whites and blacks, regardless of the wiles of New York "philanthropy."

Above all else, the south must strain every energy to prevent its mountain people from coming down into the degenerate, mendacious, and self-indulgent condition of the southern whites, who, in spite of "educational" advantages of the best sort, are found to the front in the chase for every dangling and deluding dollar for colleges that the colleges cannot accept and, at the same time, maintain their decency and self-respect.

Education of the mountain whites will be speeded properly only by the individual states providing the means

in proportion to their respective abilities. There is not a single southern state having a mountain population which is not able, out of its own wealth, to provide all proper means for the education of all its rising generation.

As long as the people are encouraged to look beyond their own borders for educational funds, as long as denominational colleges submit to philanthropy with a string to it, so long will persist the shame of southern states not providing the machinery for education commensurate with their ability.

There are, to be sure, difficulties in the way of reaching effectively for educational purposes all of the children of the southern mountains—difficulties due to the nature of the country. The nature of the country will not be changed by dumping in school money upon which the people have no claim, although such dumping would surely change for the worse the nature of the people.

If anyone wishes to invest money in the southern mountains, let it be invested in extending railroads, steam and electric, in building cotton mills and other industrial establishments that will offer opportunity to the population for self-respecting work and will create better markets for the products of the mountain farms.

Such investments would be the greatest educational agencies that could be devised, both in destroying the isolation, which is the principal drawback for the mountain folk, and supplying them with the means for contributing to the educational funds of the state in which their children would share. As it is, the cotton mills of the south have been the most efficient agencies for education in the south in the past 25 or 30 years. Such agencies may be multiplied many times.

As an educational influence the investment of \$100,000 in a cotton mill is worth ten times the hundred thousand dollars given a southern college, with the result of blinding whites of the south to the certain end of their co-operation with the philanthropy, one phase of which is concerned, in the language of one like Robert C. Ogden, with "the politics and intellectual advancement of the negro in the southern states," and that only discovered the educational needs of southern whites when southern intelligence begins to awaken to the scheme of "philanthropy" for negro education.

"That widow says he is clever, but impossible."
"If a widow found him impossible he must be clever."—Houston Post.

Rev. A. S. Orme: The Father of XX

NEW ORLEANS WORLD.

The father of juvenile courts in America, Rev. A. S. Orme, and Mrs. Orme have arrived in this city, coming down from Cincinnati on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in a small skiff.

Dr. and Mrs. Orme are natives of Chicago, but travel continuously preaching the gospel and working in the interest of the children of America as they went.

Dr. and Mrs. Orme have been on their mission of mercy since 1896, when they left the Atlantic coast in gospel wagon No. 1, and traveling in this wagon they covered forty-two states and two territories, preaching as they went.

For the past six years they have been working the waterways of America. The Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts by steamer and the principal rivers and lakes by means of the small skiff in which they reached New Orleans.

They will spend several days in town in general gospel mission work. They are unsalaried and unattached to any particular creed, and will simply preach without regard to denomination.

After conducting services here they will leave for Morgan City, by skiff, and from there will proceed through Bayou Teche to Washington, La., where they will ship their outfit to Alexandria and again resume their journey in their small craft down the Red River to the Mississippi, and up the father of waters to Little Rock, Ark. Here the skiff will probably be abandoned, as they expect to work their way overland up into and through Michigan to Oregon and Washington and work the Pacific coast next summer. Traveling thence to Arizona and New Mexico, where they will again resume the use of the skiff as much as possible in preaching through those territories during next winter.

Father of Juvenile Court.
Dr. Orme is the father of the juvenile court law and has been pressing the claims of this law throughout the entire trip. The doctor said that the carelessness in the culture and control of children in America has become criminal. In the New York juvenile court, which was established in 1903, where they handled over 5,000 children yearly up to 1906, after three years' trial they are now handling over 9,000 children yearly.

"To illustrate this carelessness," said Dr. Orme, "I will cite the case of a bright little four-year-old boy who was brought before the court. When asked by Judge Olmstead: 'Where do you live, son?' he replied, in his childish way, 'I don't know, sir, my papa put me on a train in a great big depot and the train went off; that's all I know.'"

"Another case," continued the doctor, "was that of a beautiful little five-year-old girl. The judge asked: 'Is this child's mother here?' A woman in form, features and fashion as of the 'smart set' approached. 'Is this your child?' the judge inquired. 'Yes, sir, but my husband is in the Danmore penitentiary, and a man wants to marry me, but he will not do so until I get rid of the kid.'"

"This remark," said the doctor, "is the spirit of the age; get rid of the kid, somehow."

"Because of this neglect of children our criminal classes have increased seventy-five per cent in the last ten years, while our population has only increased twenty-three per cent. These statistics come from my personal observation of every penitentiary in the United States and from 1600 poor-houses and 1800 county jails."

Dr. Orme has investigated the juvenile court law and said that so far as he could see that what New Orleans needed was an industrial home where children could be taught useful trades. He paid a high tribute to Superintendent Agnew, and said that the citizens should give him their support so that his place could be partially turned into an industrial home of this sort.

Dr. Orme's theory is that the child should learn a threefold lesson. First, to have a clean heart; second, to have a clean mind, and, thirdly, to cultivate the hand.

At a temperance mass meeting in Chicago three years ago J. Thompson Smith, of London, called the greatest temperance orator, said: "I have discovered that the peril of your America to-day is the lack of good men enforcing certain laws."

Dr. Orme arose to a point of order and declared as an American citizen that was not so, but that the peril of America to-day is a lack and laxity of parental control of children.

Two Sizes, 50c and \$1.00. At Drug Stores—Send 10c in stamps to The Herpicide Company, Department N, Detroit, Michigan, for a sample. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1908. Serial No. 915. Insist upon Herpicide.

Plain Facts About the Hair.

It is the duty of every one who is interested in hair preservation to learn enough about the subject to tell whether an advertisement for a hair remedy is reasonable or unreasonable. In this connection, the United States Post Office department has begun a much needed campaign against false and misleading statements in advertisements in general. While this work is highly commendable and should be greatly extended, still at the same time it tends to paternalism rather than to personal self-reliance. If YOU know that the claims for a hair remedy are unreasonable and untrue, that knowledge will save you money and prevent disappointment.

The trouble lies in the fact that certain over-ambitious Proprietors employ advertising writers who do not know the composition of the remedies they write about, and even if they did, they are not expected to know the therapeutic action of the various ingredients. Two very familiar and oft-repeated statements are, that the hair must be watered and fed just like a plant, and that the color of the hair, once destroyed, can be restored, by natural process. While both of these statements are false in every particular, it requires some little knowledge of the hair follicle to understand why the statements are false.

The hair follicle is a pear-shaped sack in the scalp that holds the hair root. At the bottom of the hair follicle and extending up into it for a short distance, is a nipple-shaped projection that remains in the scalp when a hair root is forcibly pulled out. This projection is the hair papilla, from which the hair "root" grows. The continuous addition to the bottom of the hair root, forces the hair proper out through the scalp.

The hair papilla is surrounded by the hair root, which takes a bulbous form. Above the hair root or bulb—which occupies above three-fourths of the entire follicle—is the neck of the hair follicle, below which the most penetrating fluids known to Medical Science cannot penetrate. Therefore, the story of feeding the starved and impoverished hair

roots with an external application is all a myth. The upper portion of the hair follicle above its neck opens somewhat like a funnel and is filled with the outer scalp skin. Opening into this outer portion are the highly important oil or sebaceous glands which, from their location, are most exposed to disease. When these oil glands become infected with a certain microbe growth (the cause of dandruff) there is hair disease and finally hair death. Fortunately this outer portion of the hair follicle can be treated by carefully rubbing into the scalp a suitable remedy. What remedy should be used? Manifestly one that will destroy the growth that causes dandruff, itching scalp, and falling hair.

Newbro's Herpicide is the first remedy that was prepared for the particular purpose of destroying this invisible vegetable growth. In fact, it is called the "ORIGINAL" remedy that kills the dandruff germ. Newbro's Herpicide was not made until after Prof. Unna, of Hamburg, Germany (ask your Doctor about him) discovered that dandruff is a highly contagious disease caused by a microbe. The most successful success of Newbro's Herpicide has caused advertising writers to claim germicidal properties for other hair remedies, many of which were on the market years before Prof. Unna's discovery. Do you think that this new claim for old remedies is a reasonable one? Remember, that the hair gets its life, color, and strength direct from the blood, and that good blood, deep breathing, and sun-light, favor hair development. Out-door exercise, to insure free circulation in the scalp, also scalp massaging for the same purpose, are very helpful. Worry, indigestion, and sedentary habits oppose hair growth, while the dandruff germ will actually destroy the hair, unless it is eradicated and kept out of the scalp with Newbro's Herpicide.

Herpicide is delightfully cooling and refreshing to the scalp, and almost marvelous results sometimes follow its continued use. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

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WHERE THE FLEET WAS

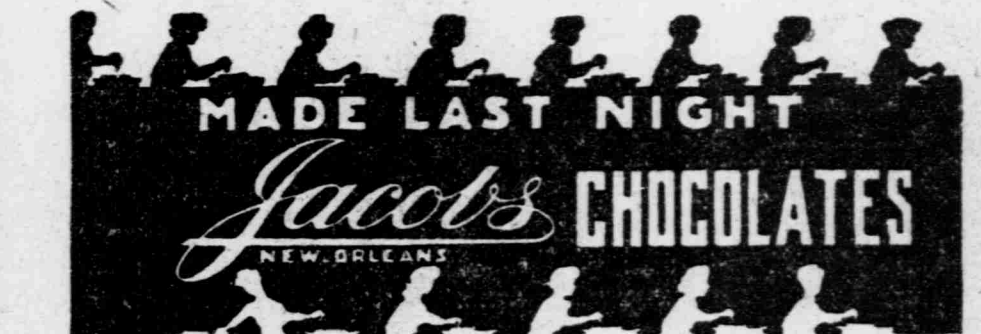
Punta Arenas, the Interesting Place Where Evans' Ships Rested.

In view of popular interest in the progress of the American battleship fleet around South America and recent stops at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, about which very little is generally known in the United States, the director of the International Bureau of American Republics, John Barrett, who has visited this portion of South America while United States minister to Argentina, has issued the following statement:

Punta Arenas, where the American battleship fleet is now making its third stop in its cruise around South America, is both a unique and important port. It is the southernmost city in the world. Although located in a section which upon old maps appeared to be a part of Patagonia and close to Tierra del Fuego, the supposed home of wild men and cannibals, it is a growing, progressive and up-to-date town with a population of 15,000. It has wide streets, some of which are well paved, several imposing public buildings, a number of fine residences, an opera house, clubs, a good system of electric lighting and water supply, and other modern characteristics.

Punta Arenas has the distinction of being the capital of the Chilean territory of Magellan. It is a free port of entry for all vessels and it is not an uncommon sight to see a score or more of merchant steamers and ships at anchor in its harbor.

It is an important coaling port for



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all boats passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has an increasing export trade in wool, hides and tallow. In 1905 these products to the value of \$9,000,000 were exported. In the same year over 75,000 carcasses of frozen meat were shipped to England. The country of Chile and Argentina in the vicinity of Punta Arenas, its commercial entrepot, has had a development in sheep and cattle raising not unlike that of the western section of the United States.

Where a few years ago the maps represented the territory as being wild and unexplored, there are now great sheep and cattle ranges owned by Brits and Germans. The pasturage to the northeast of Punta Arenas is remarkably fine, and, because of the cool climate, the neighborhood seems best adapted to the production of heavy wool. Great companies have been started to develop the grazing facilities and some are yielding a yearly profit of 300 per cent. Others have been purely speculative and have brought disaster to those investing in them. In the one hundred miles reach of country from Punta Arenas to the Argentine frontier there are probably about 2,000,000 sheep and 20,000 head of cattle.

The Straits of Magellan reach practically 315 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, divided into two parts with the eastern somewhat longer than the western. At Cape Froward, the dividing point, a turn at almost right angles is made. The widest portion is nearly 30 miles, while the narrowest is barely one mile. Since the boundary settlement between Chile and Argentina of 1881 the Straits of Magellan have belonged to the former country, but the waterway is not to be fortified and is always to be open to international navigation. The climate is cool and bracing and it is the only place in South America where skating and sleighing can be engaged in for a considerable portion of the winter. Our fleet, however, will be there at the end of summer, inasmuch as the seasons south of the equator are just the reverse of those to the north. In other words, autumn is just starting in Punta Arenas. While stopping there the American sailors will have a chance to breathe bracing air full of ozone, and not only recuperate from the long trip down through the tropics, but prepare themselves for the equally long journey north across the equator before they reach California.

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are delicious in every sense of the word. These people are proud of their products and we are glad to recommend them. Here are a few items:

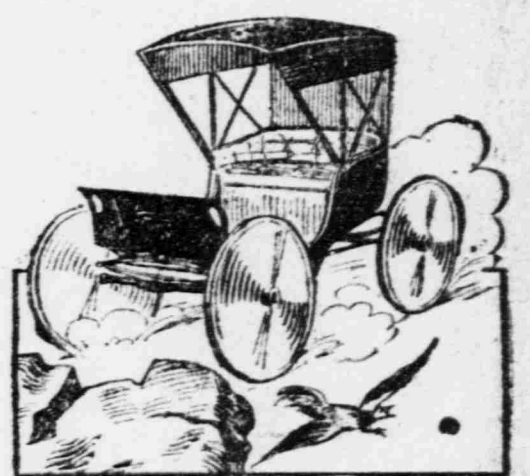
- Sliced Breakfast Bacon, Sliced Beef, Sliced Sausage, Peanut Butter
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The Icelanders' Language.
How strange it would seem to us to-day if there existed, say in Newfoundland, a colony of Anglo-Saxons, sent there by King Alfred and speaking still the pure old Saxon tongue of King Alfred's Wessex! Yet this would exactly parallel the case of Iceland. While Danes and Swedes have modernized the ancient Scandinavian of the sagas into the Danish and Swedish of the present day the Icelanders still go on speaking the tongue of their forefathers pretty much as it was spoken by Rolf the Ganger and Harold Hardrada. They read the sagas in the tongue of the old singers as easily as our children can read Shakespeare and the English Bible.

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